

*Mellicta deione rosinae* Rebel 1911 (figures 7, 8)

Description. Both sexes large, ♂ forewing 23 mm., upperside ground-colour dark fulvous, not unlike *M.d. berisalii* but larger and black markings notably heavier; hindwing upperside has a broad, black area in space 1c and space 2, marginal fulvous lunules well defined; hindwing underside discal and submarginal bands intense, fiery orange-red. ♀ forewing 25-26 mm., similar to ♂ but larger, forewing upperside post-discal band slightly yellowish in three specimens, but colour contrast little developed in this series, although sometimes present in females in another series from the same area. Described from 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ taken by Mr. H. J. Henriksen (Denmark), on April 19th-27th, 1972 in the Serra da Monchique, Algarve, S. Portugal. These specimens represent the first generation; specimens of the second generation from this locality have not been seen. Because of their large size and dark appearance they are hard to recognise as a form of *M. deione*, and at first sight I thought they might deserve description as an undescribed subspecies. *M.d. rosinae* was described by Rebel from specimens bred from larvae found in April at Cintra, north of the Tagus; the butterflies emerged in July, i.e. second generation. Males are of average size, forewing 17-18 mm., upperside rather dark fulvous and heavily marked, but unlike the large specimens taken by Mr. Henriksen. Specimens of the first brood from Cintra have not been seen. I believe now that the large April specimens must represent the first generation of *M.d. rosinae*. These, with their striking characters so unlike all other known subspecies of *deione*, need this short description and illustration. Mr. Henriksen has kindly presented male and female specimens to the British Museum.

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HELINA PROTUBERANS ZETT. (DIPT.: MUSCIDAE) NEW TO KENT AND S.E. ENGLAND. — A ♀ *Helina* of a species unfamiliar to me, taken at Sandwich Bay, E. Kent (8.vi.66), later turned out to belong to this local sandhill-frequenting species — a determination for which, among hundreds of others, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Mr. E. A. Fonseca. The present capture would seem to constitute a new record not only for Kent but for south-east England as a whole, since the distribution given by Fonseca (1968, *Handb. Ident. Brit. Ins.*, 10 (4b): 45) includes no county nearer than Hants. and Norfolk. *H. protuberans* seems thus to have a strong western bias in the south, extending to Cornwall and Anglesey; its distribution is somewhat reminiscent of that of another insect with a similar habitat, namely the tiger-beetle *Cicindela maritima* Latr. & Dej., which also occurs nowhere else in Kent (or the whole south-east sector?) but at Sandwich Bay. — A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London, SE7 8QG.